MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

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***** IN THIS ISSUE*****

3- Presidents letter

4-Baltimore Packing Industry.....Jane Sears

16-Maryland Comptroller Tokes...R.Kaminski

17-Challenge & Award Tokens.....R.E. Fisher

21-Baltimore Exonumia Quiz.....Russ Sears

23-1914 Human Flag.....Russ Sears

24-Classified Ad Form

25-Classified Ads

MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be addresses to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the MD TAMS, its Editor or its Officers. MD TAMS JOURNAL reserves the Right to edit or reject any copy.

The Maryland Token and Medal Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related Exonumia from the State of Maryland and other areas produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The Journal is published quarterly: *Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter*.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION and RESTRICTIONS:

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CLASSIFIED ADS:

Members may place a free 25-word ad. Ads in excess of 25 words, a rate of 10¢ per word will apply.

DEADLINES:

ISSUE	*DEADLINE*	*ISSUE DATE*
Spring	February 15th	March 21st
Summer	May 15th	June 21st
Fall	August 15th	September 21st
Winter	November 15th	December 21st

BRING A FRIEND TO THE NEXT MD TAMS MEETING!!

WE NEED NEW MEMBERS FOR OUR CLUB

******//****//****//****//******

SEND ARTICLE'S AND STORIES TO YOUR EDITOR

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NEXT MEETING: NOVEMBER 9th, 2013

(Check desk for Room number)

SEPT. 22ND, 2013 BANC SHOW, CROMWELL BRIDGE HOLIDAY INN, TOWSON, MD.

OCTOBER 5TH, 2013 SWAP MEET, GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, NORTHERN PARKWAY & CHARLES STREET, BALTIOMORE, MD.

November 9th, 2013....Whitman Coin Expo, Baltimore Convention Center...*

***check registration desk for MD TAMS Meeting room number**

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

REMINDER:

WE HAVE A NEW ADDRESS
(CHECK THE JOURNAL)

REMINDER:

SWAP MEET
SATURDAY 5 OCTOBER 2013
NOON - 3PM
GRACE UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH

REMINDER:

WE NEED NEW MEMBERS !!
ASK A FELLOW COLLECTOR TO
JOIN MARYLAND TAMS

NEW MD TAMS MAILING ADDRESS

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BALTIMORE'S PACKING INDUSTRY

PART 2 by Jane Sears MD TAMS LM12

This series is about the men who made up Baltimore's Packing Industry. These reviews are about the many companies that engaged in the Packing Industry in Baltimore during the 1880's. Extracts from many old books printed over one hundred years ago (called Vanity books) will appear. Printed word for word as in the books including the artwork. There may be more than one biography for a company. These biographies will give an idea of who these men were, and the details about their company. Just remember when you read these articles; the original publication was talking in present tense, 130 years ago.

(Question: What is a Vanity book? - - - - - Answer: Years ago, a person who wanted to appear important in the community would pay to be included in a book about leading citizens).

(Note: Before the address changes in 1886, what is shown here isn't valid because of the new number.)

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John Garey & Co., Manufacturers of Oyster and Fruit Cans, Southeast corner of Fell and Thames Streets - - - A most important industry, and in every way worthy of mention in this industrial review is that enterprise known as the Fell's Point can works. The works were established in 1872 by a Mr. Shearer and five years later passed into the hands of the present firm, John Garey & Co., who by their enterprise and ability have constantly augmented the business, until today their trade extends throughout the country. There premises occupied consist of a two-story brick building, with a frontage of 80 feet on Fell Street, and running back to a depth of 120 feet Thames Street. From sixty-five to seventy hands are regularly employed, and all the most and complete machinery pertaining to the business, or that will in any way expedite its prosecution is here to be found in operation. The annual product of the works is large, and the sales in the aggregate cover an immense sum. John D. Garey and Henry Kneis are the gentlemen comprising the firm, both of whom are highly respect and public-spirited citizens.

From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 284)

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From the book: "Baltimore City Maryland" by Geo. W. Engelhardt, 1895 The Merchants' & Manufacturer's Association. (Page 92 and 173)

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From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 346)

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From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82. Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 189)

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this house has done as much as any other in sustaining and extending the fine reputation, which belongs to Baltimore, oysters, fruits and vegetables The members of the firm are experienced businessmen of the highest standing. They are veteran dealers in this line of goods, and are thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the trade in every section of the country. They are working a large number of persons, and are making large shipments daily to all parts of the Union, Canada, Europe, West Indies and South America. The increase in completion has not effected the strong position they hold in the trade, and the proprietors are determined to maintain the high standard of excellence for which their goods have always been noted. We therefore confidently predicts that this house will only continue to be one of the leading features of the oyster and fruit trade of Baltimore. One of the leading specialties of this well-known house is their "Challenge" brand of goods, the notoriety of which is already too well established to require any further comment in this work.

From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 189)

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brand produced by the various houses, and though what we are about to write may not be news to the reader, we think too much cannot be said of a good thing and we therefore bring to their notice the celebrated Maryland Chief brand Baltimore oysters, which are produced by J. Langrall & Bros. as being the best in the market. These goods are carefully put up and their quality is always the same and that the best. They are sold throughout the Western States, the firm having a branch house in Peoria, Ill., and our readers in other sections of the country will doubtless not be slow to avail themselves of the benefit that may be derived from this information. This firm commenced business four years in Boston Street where they remained for one season, and then removed to the present location. Their building is two stories in height, 24 x 80 feet in size, and they give employment to 80 hands. J. and L. Langrall are the individual members of the firm, and those entrusting them with orders will not only find their goods the best, but will also have the satisfaction of dealing with a reliable firm.

From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 285)

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a self-made man. He is a director of the Canton National Bank and a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association

H. J. McGrath & Company, Oyster and Fruit Packers, Atlantic Wharf

From the book: "Baltimore City Maryland" by Geo. W. Engelhardt, 1895, The Merchants & Manufacturer's Association. (Page 92 and 173)

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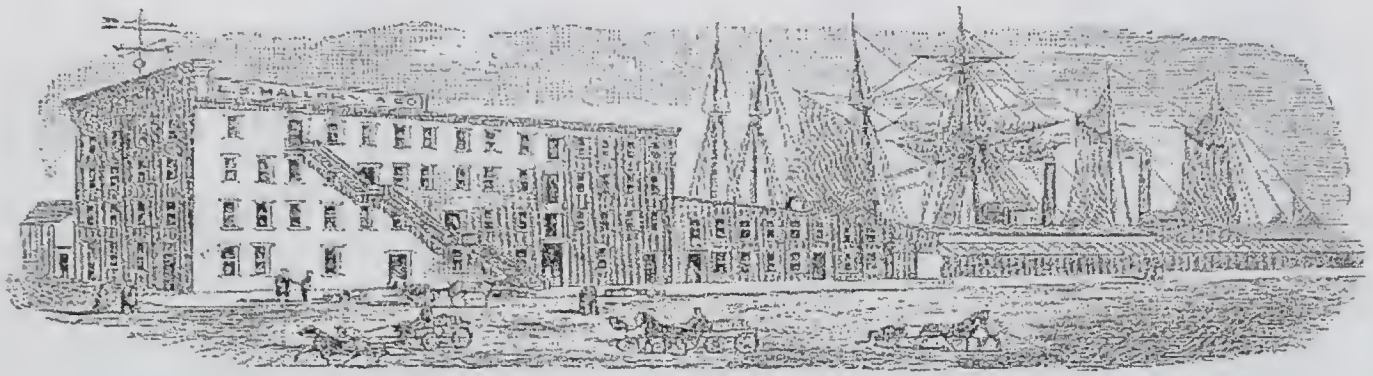
Every bushel of oysters being inspected before it can be permitted to enter utmost care is exercised in every stage of the packing process. The brand under which Messrs. E. B. Mallory & Co. prepare their goods is known as the "Arrow Brand", which is universally accepted as a guarantee of the good quality of their fruits and oysters. It enjoys an extraordinary popularity, which is increased after once visiting their packinghouse and witnessing the scrutiny with which oysters and fruits are examined before being considered worthy of the "Arrow Brand". During busy seasons, they employ about six hundred hands. The manufacture of tin cans is an important branch of the business in itself, and is also carried on by the firm. That Baltimore is well represented in this mighty industry must be acknowledge when visiting the mammoth packinghouse of E. B. Mallory & Company.



From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 198)

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The building which the present firm occupies, on the same site, has a length of a hundred and fifty feet with a depth of seventy, is three stories in height, and stands upon a site fronting three hundred and seventy five feet on West Falls avenue, with a similar front on the basin. Mr. Kensett also erected another factory for packing fruit and the manufacture of cans, which has a front of seventy-five feet on Bank Street, and a depth of one hundred and ten.

Upon the death of Mr. Wheeler, in 1857, Mr. Kensett continued the business alone until 1864, when he admitted his son, Thomas H. Kensett, and his nephew, H. N. Vail, to interests in the house.

Until the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1861, the principal foreign markets for canned goods were Australia, California and South America; but during the war the demand for home consumption was enormously increased, and the quality of the goods packed in Mr. Kensett's establishment gave so much satisfaction and attained so wide a reputation, that the business greatly increased in extent.

The statistics of this trade afford an interesting proof of how vastly the natural wealth of a country may be increased by the discoveries of science. The oysters and fruits, which are the staple articles of the trade, are of so delicate and perishable a nature that they cannot, under ordinary circumstances, bear long keeping or distant transportation. Hence of the immense wealth contained in the prolific oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay, but an insignificant portion was realized; while the peach orchards on either shore, though in numbers and extent but a small fraction of those now flourishing, produced crops of delicious fruit, of which great part was sold at a trivial price when it perished for want of a market. At the time when Mr. Kensett, Sr., obtained his patent for preserving meats and fruits, in 1825, the market value of peaches was from forty to seventy cents per bushel; when now it is not unusual for a packer to pay three dollars, and even five dollars a bushel for fruit of good quality. Two years ago, one of the Baltimore packers paid twenty seven thousand dollars in cash for the peaches taken from a farm of a hundred and twenty five acres, being an average of about four dollars per bushel. Eighteen years ago, the entire products of the farm could have been bought for a third of the sum. What is true of this orchard may be applied to nearly all the farmlands about the city, which in many places have increased in value five hundred per cent.; and this result has been obtained chiefly by the development of the packing business.

Fifteen years ago the largest houses in the trade did not pack more than two thousand bushels during the season; now many of them require from five to eight hundred bushels a day, and this, too, during a season which last about two months.

During the season, Mr. Kensett's firm employs eight hundred hands; and to give an idea of the activity of the business, we may state that from August 9th to September 14th of the year 1870, this house packed one million thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-six cans of peaches.

The oysters are principally taken from the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and the business of taking as well as packing gives employment to a large number of persons. There are houses engaged in the packing business in this city, which give constant employment during the season to forty and fifty vessels each and which disburse more than five hundred thousand dollars a year. The returns of the business, which requires such heavy outlay, come from all parts of the country and all quarters of the world, except Maryland, where there is so little demand for consumption that the entire profits on the goods sold for that purpose in a year, by any house, would not pay their book keeper's salary. But this one State excluded, the whole civilized world is their customer.

A meeting of the Baltimore Oyster Packers' Association, of which Mr. Kensett is President, was held on Light Street, on the 9th of April 1868, at which meeting about thirty gentlemen were present, representing at least $15,000,000 of capital engaged in this business. Mr. Kensett delivered an address, reciting the history of the trade, and filled with interesting facts. After dwelling on the importance of this traffic among the various industries of the State, he went onto say: "I do not err when I state that we are developing our resources, and contributing greatly to stimulate and foster the growth of the city by this flourishing branch of industry. Our factories, in many instances, employ from three to five hundred persons, during seven months of the year, and these, too, of a class who could not easily find other occupation. Were it not for the shucking of oysters, many children, from twelve to fifteen years of age, would spend much of their time in the streets and around the wharves and docks, being trained up to immorality and crime, and preparing to fill our jails and workhouses. Now they are actively and usefully employed, earning from twenty-five cents to a dollar and twenty-five cents a day.

'On comparing the business of the packing houses with what it was twelve years ago, it can scarcely be realized that each of them now cans more goods than were then packed during an entire year. The United States Government has purchased more canned goods this year than were packed in the entire State eighteen years ago.

'About eleven million bushels of oysters are taken annually from the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, of which nine millions are packed in Baltimore.

'Seventeen hundred vessels, averaging about fifty tons each, and three thousand canoes, are employed in

dredging or tonging for oysters.

'The extensive trade in this line of goods has had the effect of bringing to Baltimore an immense amount of business in other pursuits, which never would have sought the city but for its general reputation as a packing depot.'

Mr. Kensett's address, and the important and well-authenticated facts, which it contained, were listened to with great interest, and elicited much applause.

Such has been the growth of a business, which is sixty years from the time Mr. Kensett, Sr., packed the first can of hermetically sealed goods in the United States, has now grown to be one of the most important flourishing industries in the State.

Mr. Kensett enjoys the possession of an ample fortune. He is a Director in the Second National and Mechanics Banks, and is a large stockholder in most of the other Banks of Baltimore. He is also largely interested in several railroads, and has been very successful in his investments in real estate. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. His family consists of three sons and three daughters.

KENSETT & CO.

Successors of THOS. KENSETT & CO.

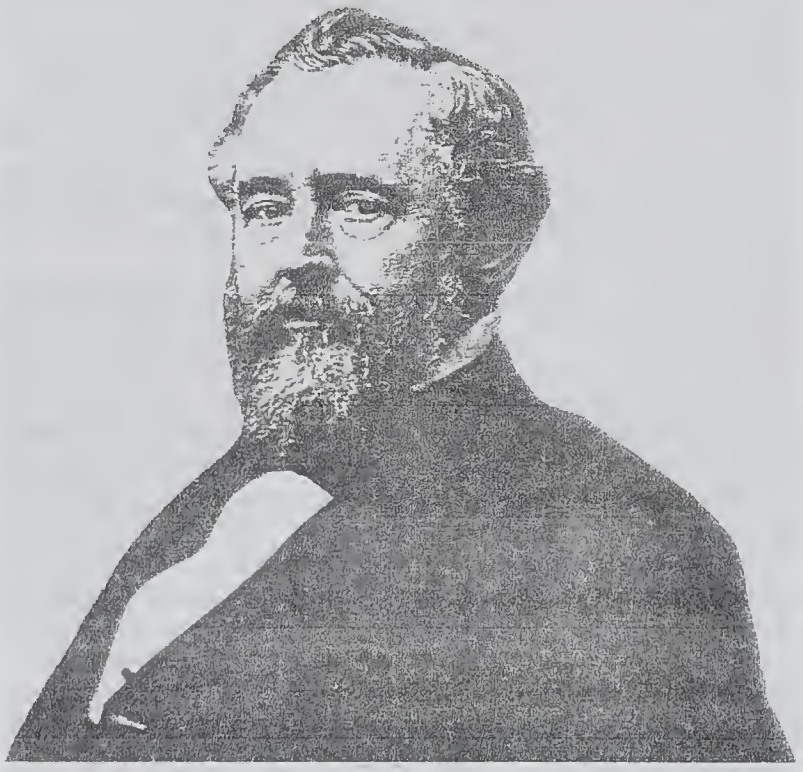
PACKERS OF HERMETICALLY SEALED

OYSTERS, FRUITS, &c.

122 W. Falls Avenue,

THOMAS H. KENSETT,
HORATIO N. VAIL,
JOHN R. KENSETT.

BALTIMORE.



Thomas Kensett

From the book: "History of Baltimore from its founding as a town to the current year 1729-1898", volume 2, S. B. Nelson Publishers, 1898 (History of Baltimore, Maryland with Illustrations, S. B. Nelson, Publishers)
(Pages 339, 340, 341 and 342)

C. S. Maltby, Fruit and Oyster Packer, City Block. - - - There are forty-five firms engaged in the oyster packing trade in Baltimore. Independent of the canning of oysters there is almost as large trade annually done in preparing and preserving fruits and vegetables. The bright colored and in many cases, artistically designed labels, which belt the fruit cans, are as familiar in London, Paris and other European centres as they are in the United States. Rich Pineapples with the glow of the tropics still around them, gorgeous berries, luscious pears and mellow tomatoes all come to the immense warehouses, which line the city wharves, and are shipped for export to all parts of the world. An existence of over forty years enjoyed by Mr. C. S. Maltby, oyster and fruit packer has served to demonstrate the excellence of his goods, and increase the favor with which they were first met. As a packer of "Old Reliable" brand of fresh oysters, he is well known throughout the country, and the name of Maltby especially in the West is accepted as a guarantee of the quality of both fruit and oysters. The Baltimore house is located in the City Block, and has every facility for the discharging of the numerous vessels engaged in the traffic. Besides the main house branches have been established in all the principal Western cities, all of which are in the hands of men of large experience, and who have a thorough understanding of the requirements of the trade. The hermetically sealed oysters, fruits and vegetables prepared by the firm enjoy a high reputation for excellence, and the business in all its branches and departments show a steady increase. A large number of hands are employed by the firm in canning and shucking, as the firm is taxed to its utmost to keep pace with the large demands made upon them.

From the book: "Industries of Maryland - A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore" by Richard Edwards 1881-82, Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1882. (Page 277)

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Tokens in the State of Maryland
Office of the Comptroller
Compliance Division
Unclaimed Property Unit

by Richard Kaminski

In a recent publication of the Baltimore Sun papers, a listing appeared of unclaimed property. The list indicated that my parents had some funds that were in "limbo". After collecting the documentation required, a trip was made to the above office to make a claim.

Upon entering the office, a pirate-like treasure chest was encountered. The chest was filled with jewelry., sparkling stones, enormous copies of twenty and five dollar bills and plastic tokens.

There were three varieties of plastic tokens. All were gold in color. All measured 4.2 centimeters in diameter. Each token had the same imprint on the obverse and reverse. The exact source and history could not be established.

Token (1) wreath with a dollar sign in a centered circle.

Token (2) Dated 1685 A.D. The Roman type letters – MGXXMG-six stars. The word "China" near the rim. The figurehead appears to be similar to the figurehead on the one cent Indian penny.

Token (3) Near the rim – the letters "gold" and a star, and "d'ozo" with a partial wreath. The Roman numeral letters: VXIIIMCMXC. At the rim the mark "CP Inc China". The figurehead in the center appears as a Roman noble.

Challenge and Award Coins

Ronald E. Fischer

This article will feature a discussion of the newest militaria collectible: Challenge and Award coins.

WORLD WAR II

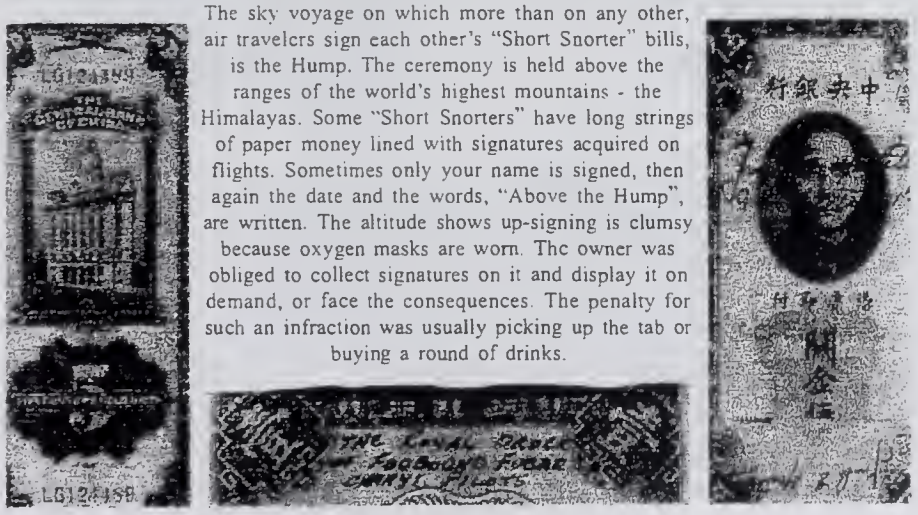
During World War II, the US Army Air Forces Air Transport Command pilots began a practice of gluing together strings of banknotes from the many lands in which they touched down or perhaps in which they had a drink or a short snort. These strings of bills were called "Short Snorters" and usually bore autographs collected in the course of each journey from crews, friends, girls, allies, etc. If a crew member did not have this short snorter when meeting other Short Snorters he bought a short snort for all who had their dollars, francs, yuan, pounds, etc. The practice received some wartime publicity and even ground-pounders picked up their own local currency from the counties and islands they passed through.

EUROPE

It was rumored in Europe that the French Foreign Legion used counter stamped named coins in a similar practice. I have not been able to confirm this. I was able to find a World War II veteran by the name of Jim Harrington who, if any one, was probably the acknowledged father of the challenge coin in the U.S. Special Forces.

He told me his story in a letter in 1990, which is worth quoting: "For five glorious years I was a Company Commander of the 1st Bn HQ Co, 107th Infantry - New York's famous old Gallant Seventh. It was the closest thing to a British unit in spirit, conduct, tradition, and trappings that I have experienced. The only officers - only room in the Park Avenue edifice was called the Field and Staff Room. It was there we met and drank prior to donning our uniform of the day and presiding over our Company table within the Seventh Regiment Mess dining with our outfit. This was around 1954. In the 'Field and Staff' we used to sing a lot and 'I've Got Sixpence' was often heard, as the lyrics were easy. Remembering the Short Snorter fun, I proposed a 'Jolly Sixpence Club' among the junior officers and a few of the more fun loving Majors joined in. We all carried a sixpence, which we had to produce on demand when boozing. He who had no '6d' could be in for trouble and there are a few survivors who most likely still damn and blast Captain Harrington and his coins. Every participant with imagination tried for a unique coin. Mine was from Fiji but the grand winner was a Colonial American 6d. There were a variety of other Tanners in use.

"Time passed and I found myself promoted out and in command of the 3rd Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group, a NY National Guard unit in upstate NY. The operational area that was projected for this unit was Africa at that time. One of the prime potential AOs in that area was Ethiopia. I knew more and more than the average American about this fascinating empire that deserved better than it did. I spearheaded the area studies and became more intrigued. I had us go all out on area studies, but even with planes flying regularly at least to Eritrea, I could not get any of us to the area. Finally, I had developed numerous contacts and bought my own ticket and flew to Ethiopia in 1969 and 1971. I jumped with the Imperial Ethiopian Airborne Battalion and laid the groundwork for us if we were ever deployed. In my efforts within the "C" Detachment to fire up and maintain interest along with a lot of other things and remembering 'The Jolly Sixpence Club', I started awarding Maria Theresa Thalers (MT) to deserving recipients in the detachment, as well as to other unit members.

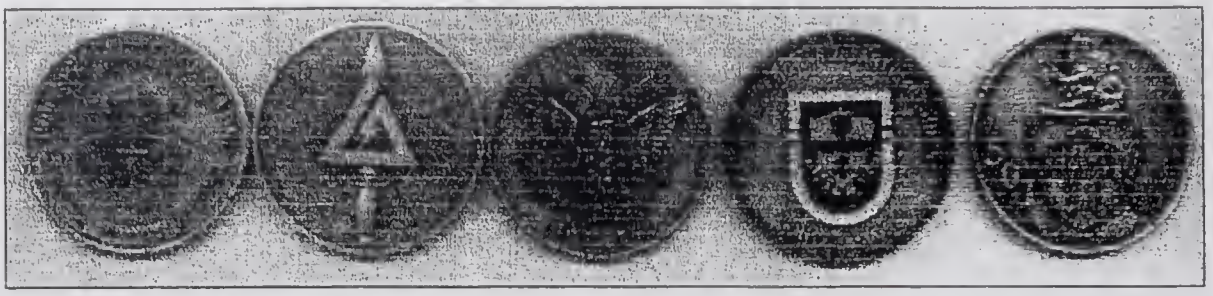


Bill Signing Flourishes Over Hump
Some people associate the "Short Snorters" with ocean flying exclusively, but this is not so. The sky voyage on which more than on any other, air travelers sign each other's "Short Snorter" bills, is the Hump. The ceremony is held above the ranges of the world's highest mountains - the Himalayas. Some "Short Snorters" have long strings of paper money lined with signatures acquired on flights. Sometimes only your name is signed, then again the date and the words, "Above the Hump", are written. The altitude shows up-signing is clumsy because oxygen masks are worn. The owner was obliged to collect signatures on it and display it on demand, or face the consequences. The penalty for such an infraction was usually picking up the tab or buying a round of drinks.

Early examples of "Short Snorters" - photo courtesy of CBI Hump Pilots Association

Maria Theresa Thaler (obv.)

"These silver coins were minted in Austria, all dated 1780, and were captured in large numbers as the Turks besieged Vienna. Afterwards, the coins became the trade dollars of the Middle East, much as

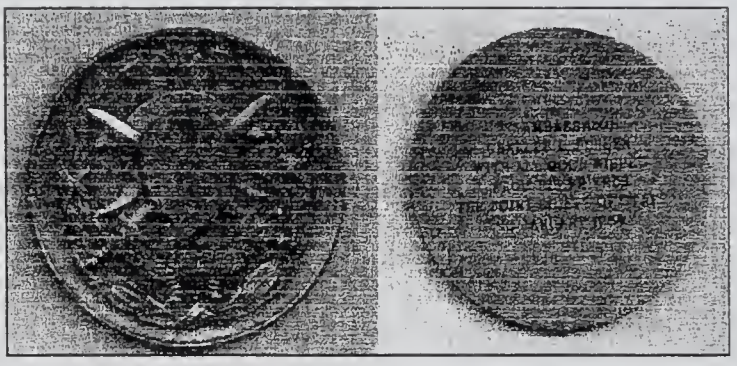


L-R, Challenge coins for 19th SF, Delta Force, Rangers, 325th Airborne Inf, 501st Airborne inf

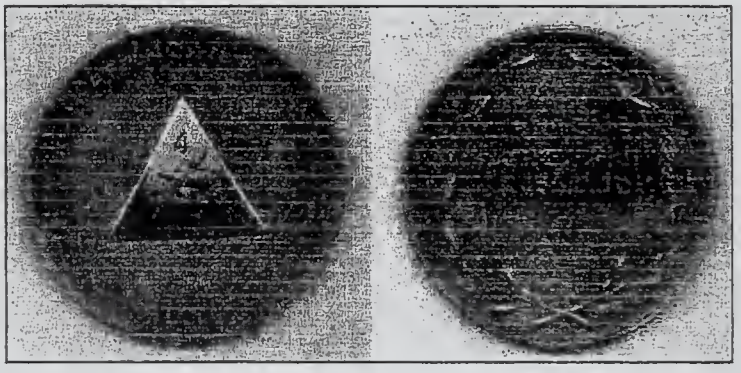
The practice of discouraging drinking in the Army and the services as a whole caused a major shift in the use of the coin. It is now the Commander's Impact Award. Every major personage in the chain of command has a coin today from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of the Army (who downsized their seals), to a separate battalion and even company commanders. From the Sergeant Major of the Army down to a battalion Command Sergeant Major also have their own coins. As the use of the coins spread to other services, through their respective elite forces, now the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and even the Coast Guard have coins. Each of the services has an in depth pyramid of awards. But even in the day when the Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant was in existence, units created their own non-wearing presentation certificates and medals for achievement. Each service now has its own achievement medal that can be awarded by the battalion commander as a spot award. But the medals, because they require paper work, are almost always end of tour awards. The coin presented by the battalion commander for a job well done means prestige and the recipient will carry it for the rest of his tour with that unit.

Initially, the coins were silver or bronze. Now many of them vary in size (1 1/4", 1 1/2" or 1 3/4"), can be made of bronze, silver, or plated in silver or gold and have the option of plain, serrated or scalloped edges. The process of the use of enamel or epoxy on one or both sides is also now wide spread. Most of the coins are made in South Korea, but there are also still pieces of varying quality made in the US and in Europe. They are often made in small numbers of each design, many are more attractive and better designed then the currently awarded pyramid of DOD decorations and campaign medals. Nearly all of the unit coins still have a place for the engraving of name or initials, rank and serial numbers or assigned position. A career soldier will typically acquire 40 to 80 coins over a 20 to 30 year term of service.

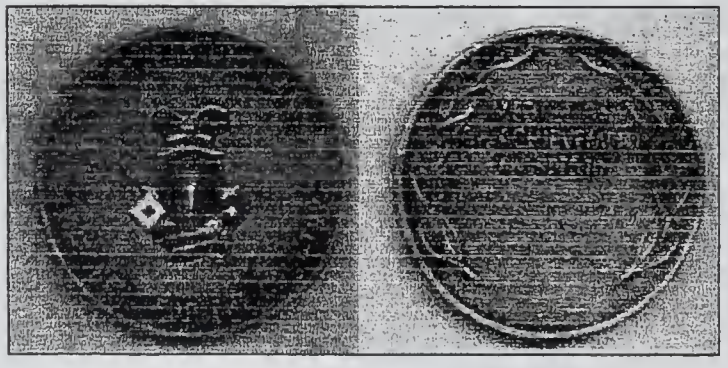
In May of 1998 one South Korean manufacturer showed me twenty books with his production for the last eight years of 2000 different coins. He kept none of the examples he made in the year before 1990 that had not been reordered, and was one of four manufacturers within a block. Since they are generally made in small runs of 100, 200, 500, or topping out at 1000, each strike is quite rare when compared with the mintage of conventional coins of even military tokens.



The Joint Chiefs of Staff maintained a variety of awards for Americans and foreign visitors. Shown here is a table medal incorporating the the seal of the JCS awarded to a former Ambassador to Russia.



Units also used Certificates of Achievement for impact or end of tour awards. Some units also used medals such as this one. The 4th Armored Division was stationed in Germany and deactivated 10 May 1971.



The Signal School located at Ft. Monmouth, NJ, went one step further and created a Medallion of Achievement

pieces of eight were in the Americas. Later, I found a small hoard of MTs counterstruck with an Arabic 'chop' of the word for 'Doctor or 'Surgeon' (phonetically 'Jarahha'). The Arab letters are also my initials and my nickname, 'Hakim' which translates as 'Doctor' I got the nickname from painting a lot of sores and doing minor first aid in the Ethiopian boonies. The counter struck MTs became an award like the 'Blue Max'.

Maria Theresa Thaler (rev.)

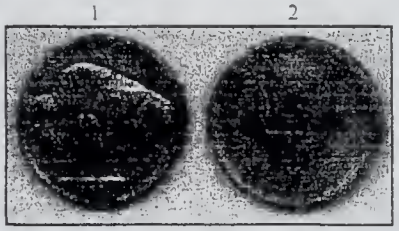
"In 1972/3 all of our AOs were switched and we could never find out who got Ethiopia. I retired soon after, and the battalion was disbanded some 18 months later. My two sons were with me on my 1971 trip and we still carry the Jarahha coins carrying on the traditional game. I gave a Thaler to Captain Dieter Protsch who took it back to the Special Warfare Center at Ft. Bragg. Other officers and NCOs from the Special Warfare Center saw us use and discuss our coins."

First Special Forces Coin - 10th Group

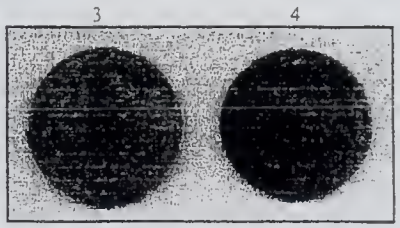
The first Special Forces Challenge Coin was designed by a member of the 10th Special Forces Group and made in Germany of .999 fine silver by the Soligen firm. The process quickly spread and soon each of the Special Forces Groups had their own coins. The design used the flash in some form on the obverse and on the reverse there was always a place for the recipient's name, rank, and position to be engraved. The coins were made of silver, silver plate, and bronze. They could have serrated or plain edges and some units numbered them. Special coins were struck for exercises such as "Flint Lock", a multi-national Special Forces exercise in Europe and given as awards to American and foreign participants. The concept spread on to the Rangers, then the Airborne, then to the rest of the Army.

KOREA

During the Korean War, the 17th Infantry Regiment had a Buffalo Nickel copied with the unit's crest on the other side and the dates 1950 -1951, 1950-1952, or 1950-1953. After the war the 2nd Infantry Division copied the concept and created a similar coin using an Indian Head Penny.

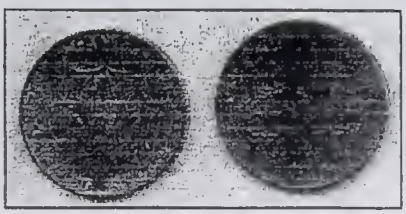


17th Infantry Buffalo Nickel



2nd Division Indian Head Penny

During the mid 1960s the Korean Demilitarized Zone heated up and the 2nd Infantry Division revisited the earlier coin concept and created a new coin for service during that period. This coin was the size of the silver dollar with a place left open for the date when things calmed down. It can be debated that challenge coins started in Korea from the 1960's 2nd Infantry Division coin, but it is my strong suspicion that the unit coins in Korea were not made until the 1st Special Forces Group coins came over from the States.



2nd Infantry Division 1965 DMZ service coin

THE RULES

With the use of the coins in drinking games some formal rules have evolved:

CHALLENGE (C) and RESPONSE (R) RULES

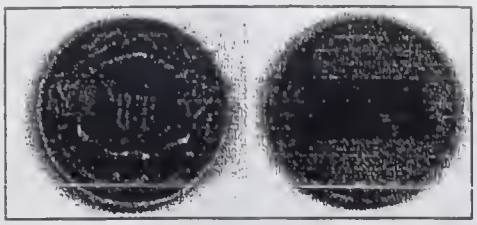
Part 1

1. C is made by displaying coin on a hard surface.
2. R is made by displaying coin on a hard surface within 10 seconds of a C.
3. Unsuccessful **R** obligates you to the C for the drink of their choice.
4. Successful **R** obligates C for the drink of your choice.

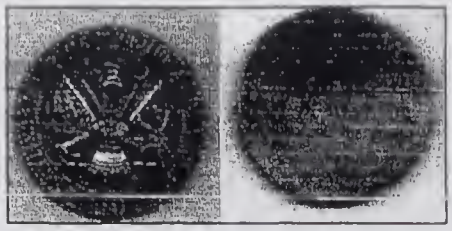
Part 2

1. Unnumbered coin is obligated to numbered coin.
2. Numbered coin C & **R** between same unit coins is mandatory: higher number is obligated.
3. Numbered coin C & **R** between different units: must be mutually agreed: high number is obligated.
4. Except unit numbered coin. i.e., 187th Infantry and coin number 0187 does not buy regardless of the other coin number: other is obligated.
5. C & **R** between unit numbered coins are considered equal and therefore a draw.

The process of the challenge can be as simple as someone yelling "COINS OUT", with those who left their coins home buying. There are many legendary stories about challenges at odd times and places. During a promotion ceremony at Ft. Bragg a newly "minted" 1st Lieutenant had a coin in his right hand when he shook the commander's hand. LTG W. P. Yarborough asked him if he really wanted to do this, to which the new Lt. said "Yes". The General whipped out his coin and told the surprised Lt. that he and his staff, who were all very thirsty, would meet him at the bar at 1800. Then there were the three SF Troopers who tried to catch one of their team in the shower. They walked in, threw their coins on the floor and watched in total surprise as their victim reached behind him into his soap dish and pretended to pull his coin out of (you can guess where) and threw it down in reply. As you can see these stories are endless.

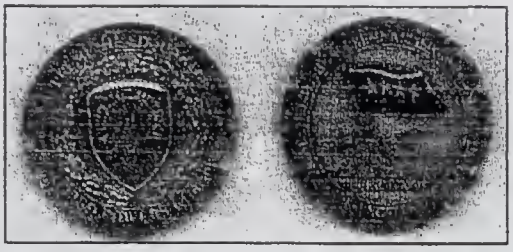


The Chairman of the JCS created his own coin based on a downsized seal, similar to this

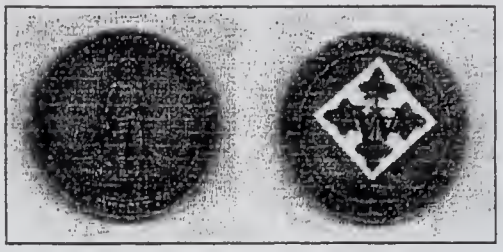


The Secretary of the Army used a similar concept in designing his own coin using the Army Seal for the obverse

The Sergeant Major of the Army, like the Chief and Vice Chief of Staff, created his own coin



One of the most beautiful coins seen to date is this one used by General G.A. Jollwan, SHAPE Commander. It features enamel and epoxy on each side, and scalloped edges



This coin used by the 4th Infantry Division Support Command features the use of the bronze statue of "The Wrangler" on the obverse. Note the insert of a small SSI in the design. The reverse is also enameled and feature the Suport Command's insignia.

Sources

China Airlift - The Hump, Hump Pilots Association CBI, Vol I 1980, "Short Snorter"

Correspondence from James R. Harrington to author, 23 March 1990

Baltimore Exonumia Quiz #4

By Russ Sears

1. If you had a genuine Baltimore token which was good for you to talk to a live nude girl face to face, what was the address on the token?

2. The Sherwood Brothers medal illustrates what monument?

3. A 1922 medal commemorates the 25th anniversary of what department store?

4. What World War 2 tail gunner and one time Maryland TAMS officer issued an elongated coin?

5. In 1939 and 1946, which dairy gave away encased cents?

6. The 1889 Maryland Exposition celebrated the 75th anniversary of what event?

7. If Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence, was alive today in Baltimore, what would be his address?

8. Why did grocery stores have food stamp tokens?

9. Riverview Park was located where?

10. Where is the Maryland Historical Society located?

Answers to Baltimore Exonumia Quiz #4

1. You would have been at the Troc Pleasure Palace located at 400 East Baltimore Street on Baltimore's famous block. The dollar size token was actually used. Placing it in a machine caused a curtain to move revealing a nude lady who would talk to you for a short period of time. If you wanted more time and viewing pleasure, you would need to deposit another token to re-open the curtain. This was in the 1970's.

2. When a monument is shown on most Baltimore medals, the monument is usually the Battle Monument. In this case however, the Washington Monument is shown. The Sherwood Brothers were in the gasoline business.

3. The department store was Hochschild Kohn & Co. Founded in 1897 by Max Hochschild and the Kohn brothers, Hochschild Kohn was located on the northwest corner of Howard and Lexington Streets. Prior to the establishment of this company, both Hochschild and the Kohns

had their own stores. Do you remember the advertisement which was sung: "When you buy, better try Hochschild Kohn. Its the store Baltimore calls its own. You'll find everything that's good there. Your needs are understood there. At Baltimore's own Hochschild Kohn." Gone but not forgotten.

4. Our hero from World War 2 was Marvin "Pete" Burris. Not only was he a war hero (at least in my eyes) he was active in Maryland TAMS as treasurer. Pete was also very involved with the Baltimore Coin Club and the MSNA as their president over the years. Also gone but not forgotten.

5. The Western Maryland Dairy gave out these brass encased cents at food shows at the 5th Regiment Armory. While both are not what you would consider rare, the 1946 seems to be more scarce than the 1939.

6. The exposition celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Star Spangled Banner. Although not yet the national anthem, it was one of the songs considered to be a semi-official national anthem. Most artifacts from this exposition are rare.

7. Charles Carroll of Carrollton's address would be 800 East Lombard Street. His city home is still at the same location today, just east of the Jones Falls. The building is the home of the Carroll Museum which includes the Shot Tower. Both are worthwhile places to visit when your time permits.

8. The United States Department of Agriculture issued "food stamps" to eligible individuals and families. Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the stamps (more like currency than stamps-no sticky) were issued in various denominations. However, merchants were not allowed to give money in change, so the merchant had tokens made which were used in giving change. Unlike the government food stamps, the tokens could only be spent at the merchant whose name was on them. There are usually 5 different denominations per merchant, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. A catalogue, Maryland Food Stamp Change Tokens, was written by Ed. Craig and published in 2002.

9. Riverview Park was an actual amusement park in the late 1800's, early 1900's. It was located at Point Breeze which later served as the location of Western Electric. In the days before cars and the early days of cars, many Baltimoreans took the streetcar to Riverview Park.

10. The Maryland Historical Society, founded in 1844, is located in the block bounded by Howard, Monument, Centre Streets and Park Avenue. It contains a real treasure trove of Maryland history. The emphasis today is on the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 on the Chesapeake and to a lesser extent, the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, War Between the States.

The Human Flag at the 1914 Star Spangled Banner Celebration

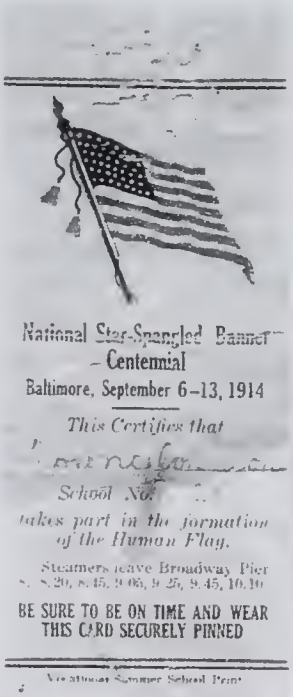
By: Russ Sears

The 100th anniversary of the Star Spangled Banner in 1914 was a big celebration in Baltimore. An important event in the celebration was the Human Flag. On September 12, sixty five hundred school children from all over Baltimore went to Fort McHenry where each had a color to display. The colors were arranged to portray an American flag, the Human Flag.

One child who participated in the Human Flag was Florence Johnson of School 28. She was issued a ribbon as identification for her travel by steamboat from the Broadway Pier to Fort McHenry. The ribbon she wore on her dress is shown here, one of many issued but one of the very few which survived. Like similar items of the past, it was destined for the dump by her family. But a Baltimore person who cleaned out houses in the 1980's had it in a box of other household trash in his junk store. Boxes were lined up for potential buyers to rummage through and pick out anything of interest to them. I picked this out.

Although not a token or medal, it was a "good for" in that it was a pass to ride in a steamboat. And while the Star Spangled Banner did not become the national anthem until 1931, the song was considered important to Americans because.... in 1914, its centennial was celebrated.... right here in Baltimore where it was written

In September 2013, this ribbon will be displayed at Fort McHenry as part of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 and the 1814 Defense of Baltimore.



The Ribbon

Postcard of the Human Flag - Can you see Florence Johnson?

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WANTED; Bonnie Blinks 1993A Dedication Day and 2011- Will also need all future issues.

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WANTED; Postcards or pictures of food canneries in DELAWARE- MARYLAND- PENNSYLVANIA.

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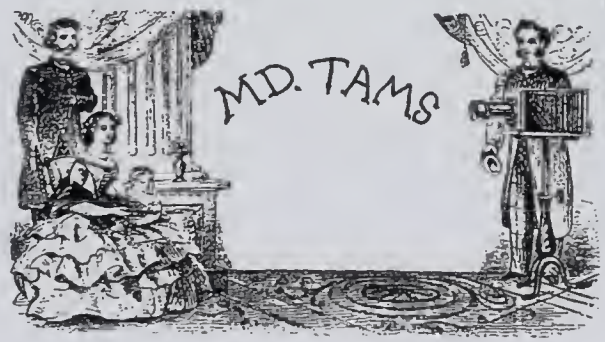

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